The Executive's Agent.

The Executive's Agent.

Mr. Gorman took the floor as soon as Air. Hoar had concluded, and there was from the start evident interest in what he might say. He began with reference to Mr. Hoar's speech, and complimented that senator highly on his attitude and alluded to the Democratic attitude on the canal question. On the pler point he said Democratic senators are generally as favorable to the constructic of the canal as are Republicans. Mr. Gorman said the facts were all that were desired, and he proceeded to refer to the extension of the executive influence, saying that this influence had been excended from time to tim, until "the Eenate had become practically, the agent of the executive."

The affair in Panama, he declared, was "the most flagrant act of transgression that has even taken place in the history of the country, and it should be resisted without regard to party."

Mr. Gorman criticised Mr. Loomis for his discussion of the Panama situation at a New York banquet before the injunction of secrecy had been removed by the Senate.

Amounts to Usurpation.

Amounts to Usurpation.

Mr. Gorman sald Mr. Loomis had discussed the Panama situation at a banquet, at which, perhaps, many were excited by wine, and had "given information which the Senate had not had from the administration or from any source. Fie did not," Mr. Gorman continued, "tell the country all the facts, but he made the broad assertion that the President was a hold and great man, who had had the courage and the pairiotism to land marines and soize a part of the territory of the republic of Colombia, which we were under contract to guarantee to that country. This is," he said, "in the light of the facts before us, nothing less than usurpation."

Mr. Gorman then discussed the President as a "second Napoleon," which title had, he said, "been assigned to him by some one. A second Napoleon, indeed," he exclaimed. "Has it come to this that the United States must have a Napoleon to shape its destinies and to distort the presidential office from its proper func-

Here Mr. Aldrich interrupted Mr. Gor-

Here Mr. Aldrich interrupted Mr. Gorman with a question as to whother it was the 'purpose of the reconstructed Democracy to defeat the treaty.'

Mr. Gorman replied that it was not his practice to treat questions of international scope as a party man, and he believed that by the union of all the forces inclined to project the best interests of the country its honor could be saved. It agreed, he said that the canal must be built, but in the light of all the facts at present known it was even more important that the integrity of the American people should be preserved.

"Won't the senator so a step farther," asked Mr. Aldrich, "and state whether it is the purpose to reject the treaty?"

"No. Mr. President," responded Mr. Gorman.

Gorman.

Mr. Aldrich: "I understand that what he says is tantamount to that, but I would be glad to have him put it in world."

An Objectionable Transaction.

An Objectionable Transaction.

Mr. Gorman: "I say to the senator from Rhode Island that if the case stands are it is now with only the information the administration has furnished us to this hour, then we consider it a most objectionable transaction. And, let me say to the senator, when you talk about responsibility, we can take the responsibility and say to the administration, without regard to party, "Congress has directed you to do one of two things—to construct the canal and do it without delay; when you cannot get it at Panama, go to Nicaragua, and construct it there, and do it at once."

Referring to his estimate of the presidential office, Mr. Gorman said: "I do not disire to do the President of the United States any injustice. I respect the office. I believe that whoever occupies it ought to have fair consideration. But the executive must have a respect for Congress, and a special consideration for the Senato of the United States, when it comes to the consideration of treaties, for he cannot make one without its consent. When the attempt to deprive us of all the facts is made I resent it."

Will Protect the Country.

Will Protect the Country.

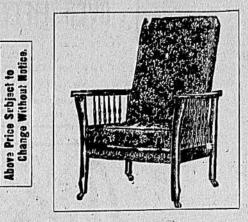
Coming again to the direct considera-on of Mr. Aldrich's inquiry, he said: "Open your books and give us the in-rmation. If you fail to do it in this case: If he will give us no further in-formation than he has presented, speak-ing for myself, I cannot sustain him. Of course, there is courage enough and patriotism enough on this side of the chamber to stay him, or any impetuous office, who attempts an imprudent act office, who attempts an impression act that may affect the entire country. "What I want and what I believe the people want, is that there shall be noth-

poople want, is that there shall be nothing that will disturb the business interests of this country; nothing that will set in jeopardy, because of the fear of me extreme action on the part of the sulve, the thrift and enterprise that ave so long enjoyed. Every thoughtian recognizes the fact that we for four years and more passed han era of unexampled prosperity, ansion, of reckless expenditures, rudent investments, and now the of the world is taking action, of our prosperity, and is putting s in our way, and will continue n our way obstructions that will and have impaired, and are now raffecting every business inter-

The War Party.

brman intimated, in conclusion, b situation on the Isthmus had hylted for political purposes, and is point said. 'A war party, it may hid, is in this country, never dedd. Can it be in the mind of any man that a desperate political chance, growing out of the depressed conditions, makes it necessary for political success that the flags and armies of the country may be exhibited in some foreign land to strengthen the party and secure land to strengthen the party and secure party power? If such a thought has en-

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tered the mind of any man, here is the body to stay it. Who can be seriously troubled if the Senate, in this case, as in all others, will stand for the safety of the mechanic and the wage earner, business interests, peace and prosperity? The fathers created this body, so that it can prevent imprudent action. It has but seldom permitted the excitement of the hour, the desires of ambitious men, to put in jeopardy the honor of the government or its commercial prosperity."

Foraker and Conscience.

Mr. Foraker, in reply, arraigned Mr. Hear's position, saying he knew there would be trouble when the Democrats agreed to vote as a unit on every matter except when that vote interfered with individual conscience.

"Something the Republicans do not

dividual conscience.

"Something the Republicans do not have," said Mr. Tillman.
Continuing, Mr. Foraker said he did not know who would be the Democratic exception, but suspected, since Mr. Tillman yesterday displayed his rare knowledge of all matters scriptural, that he would be the one.

be the one.

Mr. Forsker said he had felt no great surprise when the attack upon the President had been made on the Democratic side of the chamber, but that he had been shocked when the senator from Massachusetts made the character of speech he did. Mr. Forsker expresed the opinion that the speech should have been made in executive session.

Mi. Tillman gained the floor to ask Senator Forsker if he had any knowledge of the mobilizing of 5,000 soldiers to march upon Bogota, and whether information of this character did not come from the White House.

Mr. Foruker said nothing had been given to him on that subject, and advised Mi Tillman if he wanted the information from the White House to apply there humself. Mr. Foraker said he had felt no great

Had a Right to Rebel.

Mr. Morgan inquired if Mr. Foraker ele that the Colombian Congress was ever in any way committed to the treaty

"No agent was sent to the Frestein of the United States and no agent was sent to Panama. She had a right if she caw fit to go into rebellion. Weeks before she declared her independence it became know that she would take that step—not officially, but to every one who studied the situation and knew what human nature would do under the circum-

The administration at Washington, he said, was not unmindful of the situation, and "the President took the steps indicated by the telegrams and from which the senator from Massachusetts derives such conclusions."

Mr. Hear strongly disclaimed having drawn any such conclusions, and Mr. Peraker concluded by saying there was no real ground for criticism of the course of the administration.

Mr. Mitchell, of Gregon, spoke on the Lewis and Clark Exposition, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House.

(Special to The House.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The House to-day passed without division the pensions appropriation bill, carrying \$133,150-100. While the bill was under consideration there was a general discussion or ranama, rural free delivery tariff and rensions, speeches being made by Messa, Scott (Rep., Kan.), Miers (Deu., Ind.), Sims (Dem., Tenn.), and Burgess (Dem., 1ex.)

Sims (Dem., Tenn.), and Burgess (Dem., 102.)

102. Panama question was discussed by the Sim (Dem., Tenn.), who took the ground thet the consistent course to pursue was for the Democratis in the Senate would defeat it in which event he believed the President would build the Nicarusua canal. It was inconsistent for Democratis to condemn the manner in which the

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republic of Panama was launched and then favor the treaty.

Air. Burgess (Dem., Tex.), taking the policy of 'stand pat' for his text, denied that any measure of prosperity is due to the Republican policy of protection. He referred to the senator from Ohlo as the greatest player in the greatest of American plays but he said he might now be termed the "suppressed possible President."

The House adjourned until to-morrow.

Nominations by President.

(Br Associated Prest.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The
President to day sent to the Senate the
following nominations:
Marshal—Gilbert B. Deans, Southern
District of Alabuma. gin, Anniston; Hattle N. Tabb, Thomas

Georgia—John I. Fullward, Fullerton Louisiana—Albert—H Louislana-Albert H. Bassett, Kent-yccd; Ernest A. Dupont, Houma. Virginia-Benjamin P. Gay, Smithfield.

AT THE ACADEMY.

Mr. Lyman H. Howe's moving pletures which come to the Academy to-morrow matinee and night, are this season mye thrilling and interesting than ever. No expense has been "spared" in security the best and latest products of the camera, both in Europe and America, with the result of presenting a galaxy unsurpassed for beauty and realism. Mr. Howe has always given a dash of humor in his entertainments, and the coming one is rich in all that amuses. Among the Josh and his Cousin Si at a New York Theatre, looking at something which excites them greatly. Their rural manners and dress attract the attention of the audience, who shake their sides with laughter as they watch the delighted antics of Uncle Josh and his interested cousin. Another very funny series is revealed in the disadvantage of living in a flat with unruly neighbors overhead. There are others equally funny all of which are sure to create the loudest kind of laughter.

"David Harum."

"David Harum."

An attraction that has had a tremendous amount of success throughout the country is the dramatization of Wescott s "David Harum." The drawing powers of this play are said to be extraordinary, and it is neither hard nor difficult to understand why. Wescott's book appealed to all classes of people who had any sense of humor, and its readers possibly number several millions. It stands to book would enjoy success commensura e with the success of the story. From teports a more than a good play was made out of the book, and hence it is helper. with the success of the story from the ports a more than a good play was made out of the book, and hence it is beling heralded as the greatest comedy success of modern times. It will please any number of people to know that "Dav d Harum" will be presented at the Academy Christmas, matinee and night. The company is said to be an exceptionally strong one, and is under the direction of Julius Caim. W. H. Turner, an exceedingly clever character actor, will be seen as Harum. The play contains all of the good things which made the book so entertaining, including the horse trade with Deacon Perkins. The comedy is in three acts, and in one of its scenes the Deacon is shown behind the bulky horse in a shower of rain.

Little Church Around the Corner. Vance & Suillvan's Company in the "Little Church Around the Corner," now piaying at the Bljou Theatre, is growing in copularity. The matinee and the pertormance last night were witnessed by appreciative audiences. 'The play will be presented again to-night, and at the matinee to-morrow and to-morrow night.

Across the Pacific. Across the Pacinc.

Harry Clay Blaney and his company, pragenting "Across the Pacific," will be the attraction at the Bijou Theatre next week, playing each night, with the regular matinees and a special matinee Friday (Christmas Day). The play is the rame as the one here last season, in which the attack on the bloc khouse in the Philippines is repulsed by a handful of Americans. The play is a vigorous melodrama. Seats are on sale.

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THE INTERNATION.L SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 20, 1903.

STUDIES IN THE NEW TESTAMENT.

Subject: The Birth of Christ,-Matthew xi: 1-12. Golden Text: Thou shalt call His name Jesus, for He shall

save His people from their sins.-Matt. i: 21. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education

introduction.—The rural population of ancient Italy, in the month of Docember, celebrated a festival, called Saturnalia, whose origin was ascribed to the gods. At first it was a kind of barvest home occasion, not unlike our Thanksgiving. Under the emperoragimes were introduced. The festivities began about the 19th and continued a week, during which all business was suspended, social distinction was forgotten, crowds of people pressed along the thoroughfares, presents were exchanged, and revelry was in the houses, and all classes made merry. In the second Christian contury the Bishop of Rome instituted a movable feast in commemoration of the birth of Christ. The Eastern churches observed it in April and May. In the fourth century, after due consideration, the festival of the nativity was fixed on the 25th of December. It has been thought by some that this was done to displace the heathen observances above mentioned. Whether designed or not, it had that effect. For many centuries the rejoicing at this time of the year hus been tempered by thoughts of the advent. The lesson of the day covers incidents connected with that advent.

VISITORS.—Luke records the visit of the shepherds on the morning after the birth, and the presentation in the temple at Jerusalem. Joseph and Mary must have returned to Bethiehem, perhaps to complete the listing ordered by Cassar (Luke iff.). While there other visitors come from the east, probably from the ancient home of Abraham (Gen., x.25). They were called wise men, a class of whom, like the friends of Job, devotathemselves to the study of philosophy and religion. By many it is believed that they had access to the prophetic writings of Israel, which, by the capitality, had been extensively distributed among the learned. There was a general expectation throughout the world that an important personage was about to appear. These wise men had seen a star, which they had interpreted as an omen of the birth of a king. They came, therefere, to Jerusalem, the capital of the nation supposing t ation of ancient Italy, in the month of December, celebrated a festival, called Saturnalia, whose origin was ascribed

ANXIETY.—The appearance of those men in Jerusalem, their statement of what they had seen before they left tome, their question and declared purpose caused no small commotion. Herod was greatly troubled. An Edomite by descent, a proselyte to the Jewish religion, he had come to the throne by war and bloodshed. Ambittous and cruel, he

descent, a prosolyte to the Jewish religion, he had come to the throne by war
and bloodshed. Ambiltous and cruel, he
feared a rival, but probably knew something of the old-time predictions of the
Messiah. The royal family, especially
the sons who would succeed this monster,
would share his anxiety. They would
neturally communicate their thoughts to
subordinates in the public service, and
the feeling of insecurity would naturally
parvade all official circles. It is possible
that the church party and the people
would be divided. Pious souls thore were,
aiting prayerfully for the promised one,
ond many were weary of Roman rule.
But, on the other hand, partly because
of honor and emolument, many desired
to retain the existing order, quite content to be under the rule of Caesar. (John,
xix:12.) The discussions resulting from
this diversity of opinion and interest
would add to the general excitement
until the theme would be on every lin.
COUNSEL.—Wicked thoughts and pirposes entered into the heart of Herod,
for the execution of which he needed fuler information. Where is this child, the
prospective king? He is not in the palace nor in Jerusalem. The chief priest
and scribes, the high officials of the
church, were called together and
consulted. They were not, as a rule, men of
plety (II Chr. xxvi: 14), but they were
acquainted with the Scriptures. Seated in
the great council chamber, they represented the best learning of the nation.
(Matt, ii: 7.) Herod required them to tell
him "where Christ should be born." For
their reply they searched the sacred writings, nor needed they to search long.
The custodians of the parchments, with
nore care and procision than we exercise
now, had a system of indexing by which
any subject might be quickly examined.
(John v: 39.) And every detail concerning the great king might be easily traced.
The proof text was found (Micah v: 2),
and the answer was given in the very
language of the old prophet, who had
written seven centuries before. Here is
the first Jowish testimon

The proof text was found (Mican v. 27) and the answer was given in the very language of the old prophet, who had written seven centuries before, Here is the first Jowish testimony to Jesus delivered in his infancy, the beginning of that coverwholming evidence which afterward was emiployed in convincing the people that God's anothred had come.

ORDERS.—Having obtained the desired information, Herod called the wise men and inquired concerning the time when the star appeared. This was the second step in working out, his fiendish design. Because afterward he ordered the slaughter of all the innocents, two years and under, it is thought by some that that indicated the time which they gave him. They were then sent to Bothlehem with instructions to search for the child and to return and bring Herod word. He would make these good and wise men the advanced agents of his crime. What consummate hypocries is this? What helish hate? The Lord of glory began his caroer with a murderous king in search for him. It was a right thing which Herod proposed—to worship Jesus—emblematte of that honor which all things must ultimately pay him (Rov. xxi; 24), but his concealed purpose was the earliest expression of that enmity of the unregenerate heart which pursued him throughout his career and caused his ignominous death on the cross. (Mark xv. 32.)

JOURNEY.—The wise men departed from the presence of Herod, having learned what they sought—the city of the Redeemer's birth, Bethlehem, a little quiet community, perched like a birds nest among the rocky hills of Judah, lay five mines out of Jerusalem. The home of Jesse and his son David (I Sam. xvi. 4), was famed not in Israel only, but in other lands as well. As the travelers moved forward the same star which they had seen in their own country, whose guidance they had followed, went before them. By it they directed their footsteps, as the children of israel fround their way through the wild his presence. This supernatural phenomenon, whatever it may have been, shows that God has not limi

American Society of Religious Education

and child more suitable quarters than inose at first obtained, and tradition ropresents that the women of the town, on hearing of the advent, offered their homes to the little stranger. It must have been an exciting occasion when these visitors from a far country gained admission to the dwelling—homorable men reeking a child! The intelligence must have been carried into all parts of the village, drawing the people together, doubtless in great numbers. Failing down prostrate, their faces to the floor, in criental fashion, the wise men worshipped the boy, their future king. Then, opening their treasures, brought probably on the backs of camels, they presented their gifts, a custum in eastern countries from time immemorial (Gen. xxxiii:8), when inferiors would humble themselves in the presence of the great. "Gold, frankincense and myrrh" were offered, the things usually bestowed upon kings. WARNING.—Wicked men are often suffered to act their pleasure. Some times the Spirit of God restrains them by moving directly upon their minds and hearts. (Ex. xviii:11). At other times that Spirit prompts other men so to act as to thwart their desirns. Herod will not be permitted to destroy this boy, Jesus, whose time for sacrificial death is subsequent to a long and noble service for truth. (Matt. xvi:21.) The wise men whom he would employ. God will employ against him. By a dream or vision, a method established! (Numb. xxii:0) and frequently used during the evangelical history (Matt. xxvi:19) they were made aware of the kirg's purpose. The communication of this intelligence to their minds caused their return to their own country without visiting Jerusalem again, leaving Herod to devise another schome of more extensive slaughter, by which he went into history as the most cruel and heartless of men (verses 16 to 18). This act of the Magi, under Divine instruction, is a further mark of their goodness.

HEFLECTIONS.—The events of this lesson foreshadow the entire life of Christ and the hist

and far. They have come from near and far. They have brought their treasures and laid them at His feet. They have bowed down with reverence, before Him and owned Him as Lord. They have gone out from Him into distant parts, loyal and devoted to His cause. In the midst of the rejoicing, in this fostive week, it is important for every student of these lessons to adjust his relations to Christ. To all who, will come to Him, led by the spreading glory, exceeding that of the star that hung over Bethiehem, we gree able to rewriter. the star that hung over Bethichem, we are able to promise a merry Christmas.

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